

# Free-Form Variational Inference for Gaussian Process State-Space Models

Xuhui Fan, **Edwin V. Bonilla**, Terence J. O’Kane and Scott A. Sisson

*International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML)*

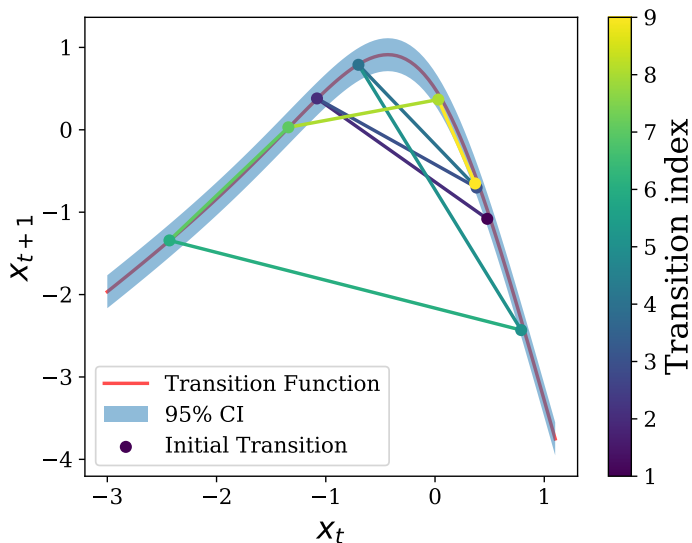
Honolulu, July, 2023



**UNSW**  
SYDNEY

# Free-form Variational Dynamics (FFVD)

- ▶ State-space models (SSMs)
  - Modelling temporal data
  - Characterise *dynamics* of a latent state
    - Transition function and observation model



- ▶ Gaussian process (GP) SSMs
  - GP prior over transition function
  - Challenges in posterior estimation
    - Non-linear transitions
    - Large number of latent variables
    - Strong dependencies across states
    - Cubic time complexity

## FFVD

- ✓ Scalable inference
- ✓ Flexible posterior
- ✓ Collapsed inference
- ✓ State-of-the-art performance

# Gaussian Process State-Space Models (GPSSMs)

- ▶ Given time series observations  $\mathbf{y}_{1:T}$ 
  - Infer corresponding *latent* states  $\mathbf{x}_{1:T}$

- ▶ Generative process

- $\mathbf{x}_0 \sim p(\mathbf{x}_0)$

- $f(\mathbf{x}) \sim \mathcal{GP}(m_f(\mathbf{x}), \kappa_f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'; \boldsymbol{\theta}))$

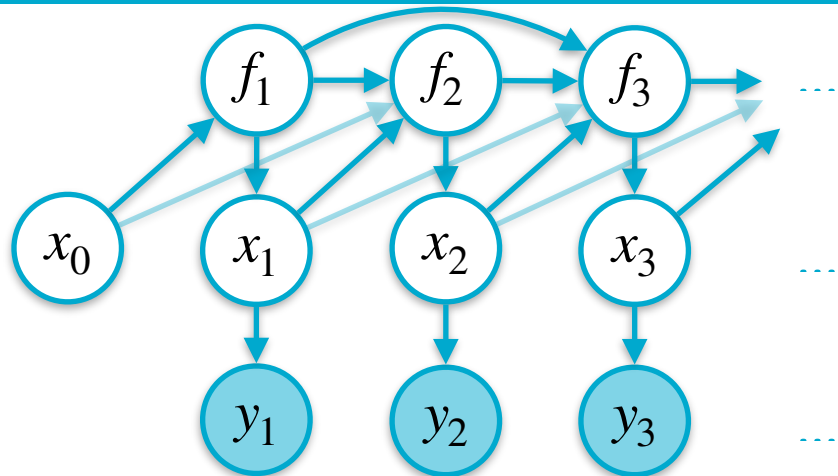
GP hyper-parameters

- $\mathbf{f}_t := f(\mathbf{x}_{t-1})$  process noise

- $\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{f}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_t; \mathbf{f}_t, \mathbf{Q})$

- $\mathbf{y}_t | \mathbf{x}_t \sim p(\mathbf{y}_t | \mathbf{x}_t, \boldsymbol{\phi})$

likelihood parameters



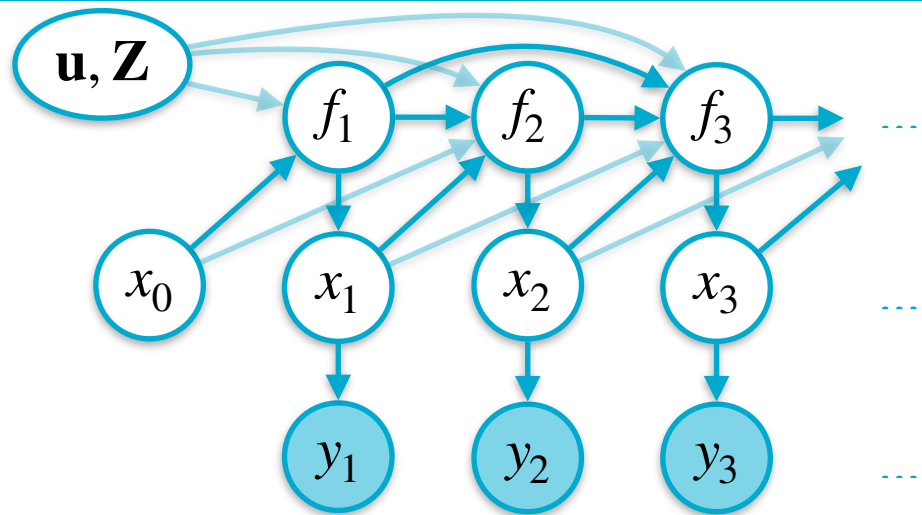
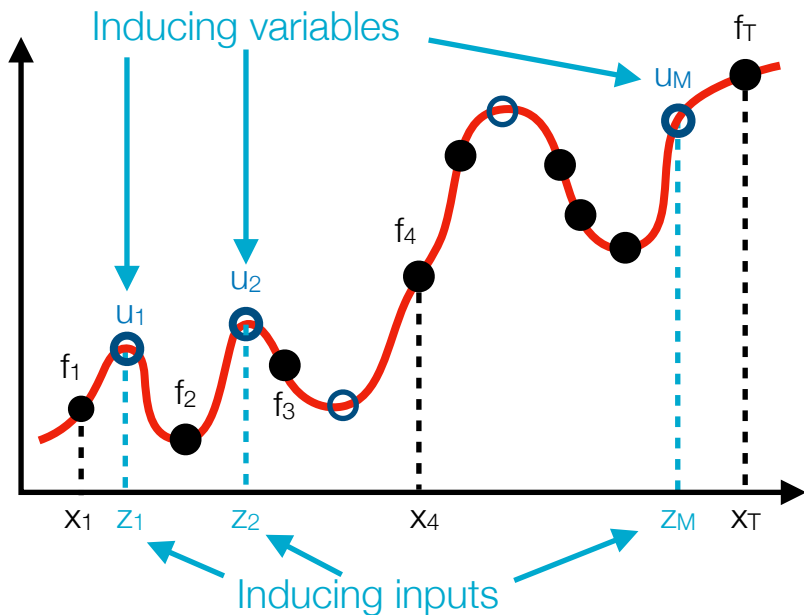
Joint distribution  $p(\mathbf{y}_{1:T}, \mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{f}_{1:T})$

$$p(\mathbf{x}_0) \prod_{t=1}^T p(\mathbf{f}_t | \mathbf{f}_{1:t-1}, \mathbf{x}_{0:t-1}) p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{f}_t) p(\mathbf{y}_t | \mathbf{x}_t)$$

Unscalable inference  $p(\mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{f}_{1:T} | \mathbf{y}_{1:T})$

# Sparse GPSSMs via Inducing Variables

- Augment the model with  $M$  inducing variables  $\mathbf{u} := \{u_i\}_{i=1}^M$  and corresponding inducing inputs  $\mathbf{Z} := \{\mathbf{z}_i\}_{i=1}^M$



Joint  $p(\mathbf{y}_{1:T}, \mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{f}_{1:T}, \mathbf{u} \mid \mathbf{Z})$

$$p(\mathbf{u} \mid \mathbf{Z})p(\mathbf{x}_0) \prod_{t=1}^T p(\mathbf{f}_t \mid \mathbf{f}_{1:t-1}, \mathbf{x}_{0:t-1}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{Z})p(\mathbf{x}_t \mid \mathbf{f}_t)p(\mathbf{y}_t \mid \mathbf{x}_t)$$

Estimate posterior  $p(\mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{f}_{1:T}, \mathbf{u} \mid \mathbf{y}_{1:T}, \mathbf{Z})$

# Free-Form Variational Inference

## 1. Define approximate variational posterior

$q(\mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{f}_{1:T}) := q(\mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{u})q(\mathbf{f}_{1:T} | \mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{u})$ , where

$$q(\mathbf{f}_{1:T} | \mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{u}) := \prod_{t=1}^T p(\mathbf{f}_t | \mathbf{f}_{1:t-1}, \mathbf{x}_{0:t-1}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{Z})$$

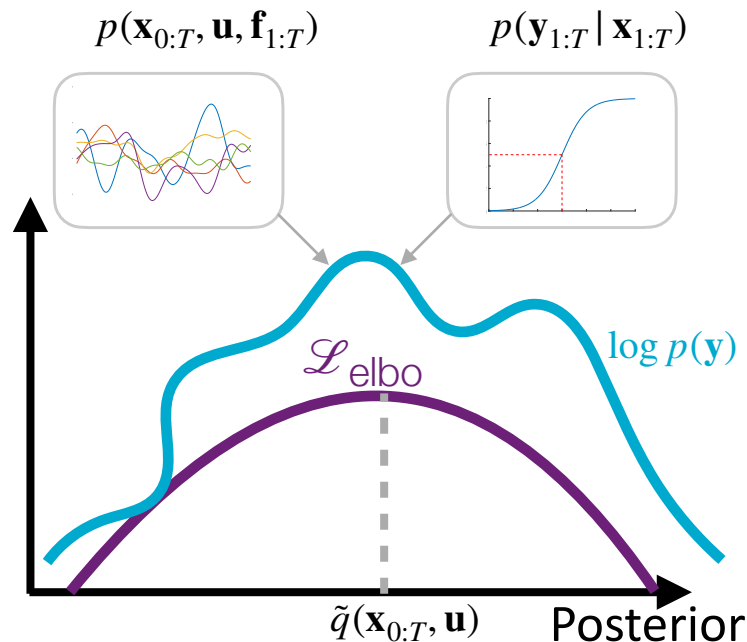
## 2. Maximise the evidence lower bound (ELBO) wrt

$q(\mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{u})$

- “Optimal”  $\log \tilde{q}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}_{0:T})$  can be obtained analytically

## 3. Feed optimal log posterior into favourite (SGHMC) sampler

- Energy function  $U(\mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{u}) = -\log \tilde{q}(\mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{u})$
- ▶ Similar computational cost to previous work  $O(M^2T)$  but **posterior much more flexible**



# Benefits of Free-Form Variational Dynamics (FFVD)

	VGPSSM	IGPSSM	PRSSM	VCDT	FFVD
Coupled $q(\mathbf{x}_{0:T}, \mathbf{u})$	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Unconstrained $q(\mathbf{x}_{0:T}   \mathbf{u})$ or $q(\mathbf{x}_{0:T})$	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Unconstrained $q(\mathbf{u})$	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓

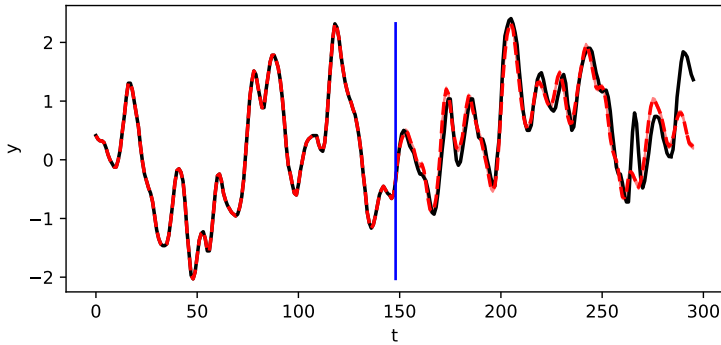
## ► Collapsed algorithm

- Under our factorisation, inducing variables can be integrated out analytically
  1. Run SGHMC using  $U(\mathbf{x}_{0:T}) = -\log \tilde{q}(\mathbf{x}_{0:T})$  to obtain  $\{\mathbf{x}_{0:T}^{(s)}\}$
  2. Use optimal closed-form expression to sample from conditional  $\{\mathbf{u}^{(s)} | \mathbf{x}_{0:T}^{(s)}\}$
- Better convergence

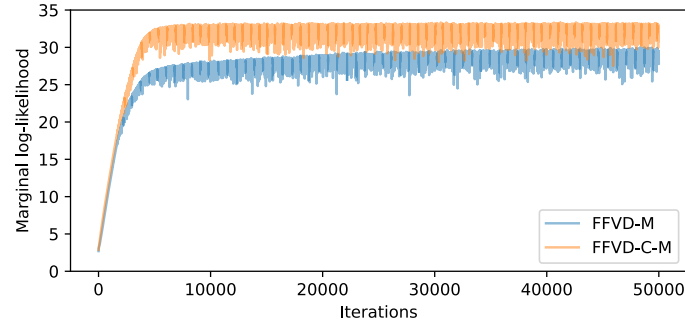
# Experiments & Results

- Synthetic data and real systems identification benchmarks with  $d_x = 4$

Good test performance



Better convergence of collapsed algorithm



Test RMSE

Methods	Actuator	Ballbeam	Drive	Dryer	Flutter	Furnace
LSTM	0.586 ± 0.411	0.027 ± 0.023	0.537 ± 0.108	0.115 ± 0.029	0.912 ± 0.562	1.261 ± 0.610
VGPSSM	0.580 ± 0.274	0.073 ± 0.011	0.722 ± 0.087	0.241 ± 0.023	1.482 ± 0.218	1.115 ± 0.358
PRSSM	0.497 ± 0.381	0.059 ± 0.013	0.813 ± 0.101	<b>0.017</b> ± 0.042	1.371 ± 0.156	1.243 ± 0.407
VCDT	<b>0.239</b> ± 0.040	0.011 ± 0.002	0.585 ± 0.017	0.142 ± 0.003	1.782 ± 0.324	1.166 ± 0.011
FFVD-M	0.358 ± 0.242	0.019 ± 0.018	0.673 ± 0.207	0.205 ± 0.313	<b>0.280</b> ± 0.193	0.571 ± 0.185
FFVD-C-M	<u>0.259</u> ± 0.209	<b>0.009</b> ± 0.011	0.775 ± 1.615	<u>0.065</u> ± 0.112	0.663 ± 0.189	<b>0.548</b> ± 0.051
FFVD-P	0.388 ± 0.087	0.199 ± 0.045	<b>0.342</b> ± 0.057	0.317 ± 0.050	0.562 ± 0.088	0.669 ± 0.174

Poster # 708  
Session 1  
Tue 25<sup>th</sup> July